

IN THE CLAIMS:

A complete listing of all the claims is now presented.

Claim 1 (Previously Presented). A method for producing shaped, activated charcoal comprising the following steps:

- grinding one or more carbon-bearing materials;
- homogeneously mixing the milled carbon-bearing material with a water-containing binding agent or a mixture of several binding agents, of which at least one contains water;
- shaping the mixture consisting of carbon-bearing material and binding agent into molded articles;
- drying the molded articles before carbonization to set the grain structure to up to an overall water weight of $\leq 3\%$ by wt.;
- drying the molded articles within 0.5 to 12 hours at temperatures of 40° C up to 150° C; wherein when drying the molded articles, a heated and, if necessary, oxygen-reduced or oxygen-free gas stream is passed over the molded articles;
- carbonizing the molded articles, and

- activating the molded articles by means of an activation gas.

Claim 2. (Previously Presented)

The method according to claim 1, wherein drying takes place in a fixed bed and/or in a belt dryer.

Claim 3. (Cancelled)

Claim 4. (Previously Presented)

The method according to claim 1, wherein the molded articles are dried to an overall water content of $\leq 1\%$ by wt.

Claim 5. (Cancelled).

Claim 6. (Previously Presented).

The method according to claim 1, wherein the molded articles are dried at below their self-ignition temperature.

Claim 7. (Cancelled).

Claim 8. (Previously Presented).

The method according to claim 1, wherein the carbon-bearing material is wood charcoal, wood charcoal from old timber, peat

coal, fruit pits, nut shells, coal coke and/or lignitic coke.

Claim 9. (Previously Presented).

The method according to claim 1, wherein the carbon-bearing material used is carbonized via natural and/or synthetic thermal treatment of one or more carbon-bearing vegetable products.

Claim 10. (Previously Presented).

The method according to claim 9, wherein the carbon-bearing material is wood charcoal and/or wood charcoal from old timber and from beechwood charcoal.

Claim 11. (Cancelled).

Claim 12. (Previously Presented).

The method according to claim 33, wherein KOH solution K_2CO_3 , surfactant, stearate and/or carboxymethyl cellulose are added as the aggregate.

Claim 13. (Previously Presented).

The method according to claim 1, wherein 100% by wt. of the carbon-bearing material is milled to a grain size of $< 60 \mu m$.

Claim 14. (Previously Presented).

The method according to claim 13, wherein at least 95% by wt. of the carbon-bearing material is milled to a grain size of between 10 and 45 μm .

Claim 15. (Previously Presented).

A method for producing shaped, activated charcoal comprising the following steps:

- grinding one or more carbon-bearing materials;
- homogeneously mixing the milled carbon-bearing material with a water-containing binding agent or a mixture of several binding agents, of which at least one contains water;
- shaping the mixture consisting of carbon-bearing material and binding agent into molded articles;
- drying the molded articles before carbonization to set the grain structure to up to an overall water weight of $\leq 3\%$ by wt.;
- drying the molded articles within 0.5 to 12 hours at temperatures of 40°C up to 150°C ;
- carbonizing the molded articles, and
- activating the molded articles by means of an activation gas; and

wherein the water-containing binding agent is a binding

agent with 10 to 50% by wt. water.

Claim 16. (Previously Presented).

A method for producing shaped, activated charcoal comprising the following steps:

- grinding one or more carbon-bearing materials;
- homogeneously mixing the milled carbon-bearing material with a water-containing binding agent comprising molasses;
- shaping the mixture consisting of carbon-bearing material and binding agent into molded articles;
- drying the molded articles before carbonization to set the grain structure to up to an overall water weight of $\leq 3\%$ by wt.;
- drying the molded articles within 0.5 to 12 hours at temperatures of 40° C up to 150° C;
- carbonizing the molded articles, and
- activating the molded articles by means of an activation gas.

Claim 17. (Cancelled).

Claim 18. (Cancelled).

Claim 19. (Previously Presented).

The method according to claim 1, wherein the steps of mixing and shaping are carried out in one or two separate apparatuses.

Claim 20. (Previously Presented).

The method according to claim 1, wherein the dried molded articles are carbonized at temperatures of 400 to 750° C.

Claim 21 (Previously Presented).

A method for producing shaped, activated charcoal comprising the following steps:

- grinding one or more carbon-bearing materials;
- homogeneously mixing the milled carbon-bearing material with a water-containing binding agent or a mixture of several binding agents, of which at least one contains water;
- shaping the mixture consisting of carbon-bearing material and binding agent into molded articles;
- drying the molded articles before carbonization to set the grain structure to up to an overall water weight of $\leq 3\%$ by wt.;
- drying the molded articles within 0.5 to 12 hours at temperatures of 40° C up to 150° C;

- carbonizing the molded articles,

wherein the dried molded articles are carbonized in a three-zone torque tube; and

- activating the molded articles by means of an activation gas.

Claim 22. (Previously Presented)

The method according to claim 1, wherein the dried and carbonized molded articles are activated at temperatures of 700 to 1000° C.

Claim 23. (Previously Presented)

The method according to claim 1, wherein the dried and carbonized molded articles are activated with water vapor and/or carbon dioxide.

Claim 24. (Previously Presented)

The method according to claim 1, wherein the carbon-bearing materials are homogeneously mixed before, during or after milling, and that this mixture of solids is subsequently homogeneously mixed with the water-containing binding agent or the mixture of several binding agents, of which at least one

contains water.

Claim 25. (Cancelled).

Claim 26. (Previously Presented)

The method according to claim 1, wherein at least one already milled carbon-bearing material is used.

Claim 27. (Cancelled).

Claim 28. (Previously Presented).

The method according to claim 1,
wherein the molded articles are dried at temperatures of 60 to 150°C.

Claim 29. (Previously Presented).

The method according to claim 1,
wherein the molded articles are dried within 0.5 to 6 hours.

Claim 30. (Previously Presented).

The method according to claim 1,
wherein coal tar, wood charcoal tar, bitumen and/or an inorganic gel is used as any non-water-containing binding agent that might be present.

Claim 31. (Previously Presented).

The method according to claim 1,
wherein 10 to 60% by wt. binding agent, are used relative to the mixture consisting of carbon-bearing material and binding agent.

Claim 32. (Previously Presented).

The method according to claim 1,
wherein the binding agents, of which at least one contains water, are first homogeneously mixed with each other, and that this binding agent mixture is subsequently homogeneously mixed with the carbon-bearing material or the mixture of several carbon-bearing materials.

Claim 33. (Previously Presented).

A method for producing shaped, activated charcoal comprising the following steps:

- grinding one or more carbon-bearing materials;
- homogeneously mixing the milled carbon-bearing material with a water-containing binding agent or a mixture of several binding agents, of which at least one contains water;

adding one or more aggregates to the carbon-bearing material

and/or the binding agent;

- shaping the mixture consisting of carbon-bearing material and binding agent and one or more aggregates into molded articles;
- drying the molded articles before carbonization to set the grain structure to up to an overall water weight of $\leq 3\%$ by wt.;
- drying the molded articles within 0.5 to 12 hours at temperatures of 40° C up to 150° C; wherein when drying the molded articles, a heated and, if necessary, oxygen-reduced or oxygen-free gas stream is passed over the molded articles;
- carbonizing the molded articles, and
- activating the molded articles by means of an activation gas.